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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/525,340	09/07/2005	Hiroyuki Kojima	266229US6PCT	3706
22850	7590	09/16/2008		
OBLON, SPIVAK, MCCLELLAND MAIER & NEUSTADT, P.C. 1940 DUKE STREET ALEXANDRIA, VA 22314			EXAMINER HSU, AMY R	
			ART UNIT 2622	PAPER NUMBER
			NOTIFICATION DATE 09/16/2008	DELIVERY MODE ELECTRONIC

**Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.**

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Notice of the Office communication was sent electronically on above-indicated "Notification Date" to the following e-mail address(es):

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<b>Office Action Summary</b>	<b>Application No.</b> 10/525,340	<b>Applicant(s)</b> KOJIMA ET AL.	
	<b>Examiner</b> AMY HSU	<b>Art Unit</b> 2622	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

### Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

### Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 21 May 2008.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**.                      2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

### Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1 and 3-18 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1 and 3-18 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

### Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

### Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☒ All    b) ☐ Some \*    c) ☐ None of:
1. ☒ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

### Attachment(s)

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)                     | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)           |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____                                      |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)          | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application |
| Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____  | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____                          |

## **DETAILED ACTION**

### ***Response to Arguments***

1. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1, 12, and 17 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection. Although applicant's amended independent claims 1, 12, and 17 to include limitations newly introduced to the claims which necessitate a new search and ground of rejection, the following rejection is non-final because the previous non-final rejection failed to address claim 18.

### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

2. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

3. Claims 1,3-17 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Takagi et al. (US 7209180) in view of Kobayashi (US 4394690).

Regarding Claim 1, Takagi teaches an image processor for processing a video signal (*Col 2 Lines 22-25*), comprising: aspect ratio information acquisition means for acquiring aspect ratio information about an original video signal (*Fig. 1 reference number 4, "aspect ratio detecting unit"*); aspect ratio conversion means for carrying out a process of aspect ratio conversion on the original video signal (*Col 2 Lines 22-27 teach that the device outputs a signal with a changed aspect ratio, therefor the device converts the aspect ratio in order to change it, this can also be visualized from Fig. 8A-*

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C) based on the acquired aspect ratio information (*Fig. 7 S12 shows the changing process is performed based on the aspect ratio*) to generate a processed video signal representing an image of the original video signal having a roundness of 1 (*Col 1 Lines 41-45 teach the device is to prevent the video from being distorted by changing the aspect ratio. Note that the broad terms used in the claim, "roundness of 1" is interpreted to mean a ratio of 1, or undistorted, as it is not a term commonly known and used in the art*); background signal generation means for generating a background video signal serving as a background of the processed video signal; and video signal combination means for executing a process of combining the processed video signal and the background video signal, both having been subjected to aspect ratio conversion, to generate a synthesized video signal (*Fig. 7 S19 and Fig. 8B and 8C show the device creates a background signal and combines it with the changed aspect ratio image*). Although it is well known, Takagi does not specifically disclose how the aspect ratio is detected, particularly by detecting a video identification signal that has been superimposed on the original video signal.

Kobayashi teaches the well known concept of a television signal which is a video signal, containing an ID signal which is distinct from the video signal because it can be separated from the television signal, and further teaches an ID signal detecting circuit where the corresponding aspect ratio of an image signal is obtained from the ID signal (*Col 1 Lines 20-23 and 54-65*).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify the teaching of Takagi to realize the system of Takagi where the

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aspect ratio is detected by the specific method of obtaining it from an identification signal which is superimposed on the original video signal. This would have been obvious because it is well known in the art that there can be an identification signal superimposed on the original video signal containing the aspect ratio information which can be easily extracted by the receiving or processing connected apparatus and used for manipulating the aspect ratio.

Regarding Claim 3, Takagi teaches the image processor according to claim 1, that the aspect ratio conversion means has an operation mode in which the aspect ratio of the original video signal is changed automatically based on information about the original video signal (*Fig. 2 S2, "Yes" is a mode where the original signal will be changed based on the 4/3 aspect ratio*), and an operation mode in which the aspect ratio of the original video signal is changed using a fixed scaling factor determined without referring to original video signal (*Fig. 2 S2 "No" is a mode where a fixed scaling factor of 1 is used so that the steps S3 and following are not performed*).

Regarding Claim 4, Takagi teaches the image processor according to claim 1, wherein the aspect ratio conversion means changes the aspect ratio of the original video signal by pixel number conversion (*As seen from Fig. 8A to Fig. 8B the space where the image takes is different which means the number of pixels is converted*).

Regarding Claim 5, Takagi teaches the image processor according to claim 1, wherein the aspect ratio conversion means changes the aspect ratio of the original video signal in such a manner that the image has roundness of 1 (*as addressed with Claim 1*) and has the maximum size fitting in a selected screen (*as seen in Fig. 3B the blanks correspond to fitting the selected screen size and the image uses the rest of the space, which maximizes the rest of the space*).

Regarding Claim 6, one of ordinary skill in the art will realize that an output signal from a device is of one format; therefore the background signal combined with the image such as that seen in Fig. 3B is an output signal of a single format. Official notice is taken that bitmap format or JPEG format is very commonly used formats for video signals and is common that both signals would be of jpeg format. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to use a well known format which would produce predictable results.

Regarding Claim 7, Takagi teaches the image processor according to claim 1, wherein the video signal combination means determines a size of the video signal. Fig. 3B shows the video signal that is a combination of the background signal and the changed image which is the output signal. The combination of the two determines the size of the video signal since the background and the image are necessary for the output signal.

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Regarding Claims 8 and 9, Takagi teaches the output or synthesized video signal is output by an output unit in Fig. 1, and official notice is taken that it is well known to record the output synthesized signal to a recording medium, the image having a roundness of 1 and maximum size as addressed above. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to send the output signal to a recording means for the user to view the image at a later time.

Similarly, regarding Claim 10, by the same reasoning it would follow that the output video signal is recorded on a removable recording medium conforms to the aspect ratio selected. For example Fig. 2 is for a display having 4/3 aspect ratio and produces an output for a 4/3 aspect ratio device. One of ordinary skill in the art would realize to record the video signal on a medium that conforms to the associated display.

Regarding Claim 11, Takagi teaches the image processor according to claim 8, wherein when the image after conversion by the aspect ratio conversion means has an aspect ratio different from a preset aspect ratio at the time of recording, the video signal combination means adds the background video signal around the processed video signal to generate an image of any the preset aspect ratio. The aspect ratio is different as it is changed and added with a background video signal as visualized in Fig. 3A to Fig. 3B.

Claim 12 is a method claim with similar limitations as Claim 1 and is therefore rejected similarly. Claim 17 is also rejected for the same reasons as Claim 1.

Claims 13-16 are method claims with similar limitations as Claims 8-11 and are therefore rejected for the same reasons.

4. Claim 18 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Takagi et al. (US 7209180) in view of Kobayashi (US 4394690) further in view of Yagura et al. (US 5742334).

Regarding Claim 18, Takagi in view of Kobayashi teach the image processing method of claim 12, but do not teach specifics of how the aspect ratio information is represented in terms of data or code. One of ordinary skill in the art would look to prior art to realize a simple and effective way of representing aspect ratio information is by a two bit code. Yagura teaches an image pickup device, where the image signals include a format information to designate an aspect ratio of the image, and this information is a two bit code recorded during image capture by the image capturing device (*Col 8 Line 63 through Col 9 Line 4*). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify the teaching of Takagi in view of Kobayashi by applying the concept of Yagura of representing the aspect ratio information by a two bit code to provide a simple effective way of representing the information which can be readily added or separated as a signal from the image or video signal.



***Conclusion***

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to AMY HSU whose telephone number is (571)270-3012. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F 8am-5pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Lin Ye can be reached on 571-272-7372. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

Amy Hsu  
Examiner  
Art Unit 2622

ARH 9/10/08

/Lin Ye/  
Supervisory Patent Examiner, Art Unit 2622